

Ramzi Yousef

Ramzi Yousef (Arabic: رمزي يوسف *Ramzī Yūsuf*; born 20 May 1968) is one of the main perpetrators of the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, bombing of Philippine Airlines Flight 434, and a co-conspirator in the Bojinka plot. In 1995, he was arrested by the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) and U.S. Diplomatic Security Service at a guest house in Islamabad, Pakistan while trying to set a bomb in a baby doll,*[3]*[4]*[5] then extradited to the United States.

He was tried in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York along with two co-conspirators and was convicted of planning the Bojinka plot.*[6] He was sentenced to two life sentences for his part in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing and Bojinka plot.

Yousef's maternal uncle is Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, with whom he allegedly planned the Bojinka plot. Mohammed is a senior al-Qaeda member accused of being the principal architect of the September 11 attacks in 2001. Yousef is serving his life sentences at ADX Florence, located in Florence, Colorado.*[7]

1 Early life

The name "Ramzi Yousef" is believed to be an alias.*[8] The 9/11 Commission claimed that Yousef's real name is Abdul Basit Mahmoud Abdul Karim.*[9] He was born in Kuwait to his parents who were both from Pakistan. His father is Mohammed Abdul Karim from Balochistan, Pakistan. His mother is believed to be the sister of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed.

When his family returned to Pakistan in the mid-1980s, Yousef was sent to the United Kingdom for education. In 1986, he enrolled at Swansea Institute in Wales, where he studied electrical engineering, graduating four years later.*[10] He also studied at the Oxford College of Further Education to improve his English.

Yousef left the United Kingdom after completing his studies and returned to Pakistan. He began to learn bomb making in a terrorist training camp in Peshawar, before traveling to the United States in 1992.*[11]*[12]

2 1993 World Trade Center bombing

The World Trade Center bombing was a terrorist attack that occurred on 26 February 1993, when a car bomb was detonated below Tower One of the World Trade Center in New York City, New York. The 1,500 lb (680 kg) urea nitrate-hydrogen gas enhanced device*[13] was intended to knock the North Tower (Tower 1) into the South Tower (Tower 2), to bring both towers down and kill thousands of people.*[14] It failed to do so but killed six civilians and injured 1,042, including 919 civilians (including an EMS worker), 88 firefighters, and 35 police officers.*[15]

Ramzi Yousef sent a letter to *The New York Times* after the bombing which expressed his motive:

We are, the fifth battalion in the Liberation Army, declare our responsibility for the explosion on the mentioned building. This action was done in response for the American political, economical, and military support to Israel, the state of terrorism, and to the rest of the dictator countries in the region.

Our Demands Are:

- 1 – Stop all military, economical, and political aid to Israel.
- 2 – All diplomatic relations with Israel must stop.
- 3 – Not to interfere with any of the Middle East countries interior affairs.

If our demands are not met, all of our functional groups in the army will continue to execute our missions against the military and civilian targets in and out the United States. For your own information, our army has more than hundred and fifty suicidal soldiers ready to go ahead. The terrorism that Israel practices (which is supported by America) must be faced with a similar one. The dictatorship and terrorism (also supported by America) that some countries are practicing against their own people must also be faced with terrorism.

The American people must know, that their civilians who got killed are not better than those who are getting killed by the American weapons and support.

The American people are responsible for the actions of their government and they must question all of the crimes that their government is committing against other people. Or they – Americans – will be the targets of our operations that could diminish them.*[16]

2.1 Arrival in United States

On 1 September 1992, Yousef entered the United States with an Iraqi passport of disputed authenticity.*[17] His companion, **Ahmed Ajaj**, carried multiple immigration documents, among which was a crudely falsified Swedish passport. Providing a smokescreen to facilitate Yousef's entry, Ajaj was arrested on the spot when immigration officials found bomb manuals, videotapes of suicide car bombers, and a cheat sheet on how to lie to U.S. immigration inspectors in his luggage. Directors of the American Counter-Terrorism program later tied the travel arrangements to a phone call from **Sheikh Omar Abdel-Rahman**, a militant Muslim preacher, to the Pakistani telephone number 810604.*[18]

Yousef was held for 72 hours and repeatedly interrogated, but INS holding cells were overcrowded. Yousef, requesting political asylum, was given a hearing date of 9 November 1992.*[12] He told Jersey City Police that he was **Abdul Basit Mahmud Abdul Karim**, a Pakistani national born and brought up in Kuwait, and that he had lost his passport. On December 31, 1992, the Pakistani Consulate in New York issued a temporary passport to Abdul Basit Mahmud Abdul Karim (SAAG 484 2002).

Yousef travelled around New York and New Jersey, during which time he made calls to Abdel-Rahman via cell phone. Between 3 December and 27 December 1992, he made conference calls to key numbers in **Balochistan, Pakistan** (SAAG 484 2002).

Ajaj never reclaimed the manuals and tapes, which remained at the FBI's New York Office after Judge **Reena Raggi** had ordered the materials released in December 1992. (Lance 2004 pp 51, 101*[19])

2.2 Assembling the bomb

Yousef, aided by **Mohammed Salameh** and **Mahmud Abouhalima**, began assembling the 1,500 lb (680 kg) urea nitrate-fuel oil device in his Pamrapo Avenue home in Jersey City ready for delivery to the WTC on 26 February 1993. He ordered chemicals from his hospital room when he had been injured in a car crash —one of three accidents caused by Salameh in late 1992 and early in 1993.

Speaking in code by phone on 29 December 1992, Ajaj told Yousef that he had won release of the bomb manuals but warned Yousef that picking them up might jeopardize his “business”. On one book carried by Ajaj in 1992

was a word translated by the FBI as meaning “the basic rule.” It was later found to be *al Qaeda* – meaning “the base” (Lance 2004 p 32*[19]).

During a **60 Minutes** interview in 2002, co-conspirator **Abdul Rahman Yasin** said that Yousef originally wanted to bomb Jewish neighborhoods in New York City. Yasin added that after touring **Crown Heights** and **Williamsburg**, Yousef had changed his mind. Yasin alleged that Yousef was educated in bomb-making at a training camp in **Peshawar**, Pakistan.*[11]

2.3 Explosion and aftermath

Yousef rented a **Ryder** van and on 26 February 1993, loaded it with explosives. He packed four cardboard boxes into the back of the van, each containing a mixture of paper bags, newspapers, urea, and nitric acid; next to them he placed three red metal cylinders of compressed hydrogen. Four large containers of **nitroglycerin** were loaded into the center of the van with Atlas Rockmaster blasting caps connected to each (Reeve (1999), pp 154*[4]).

The van was driven into the garage of the World Trade Center, where it exploded. Using his **Pakistani passport**, Yousef escaped from the United States hours later. It is believed that he fled to **Iraq** and then **Pakistan**. As a result of the bombing, the FBI added Yousef as the 436th person on its **Ten Most Wanted Fugitives** list on 21 April 1993.

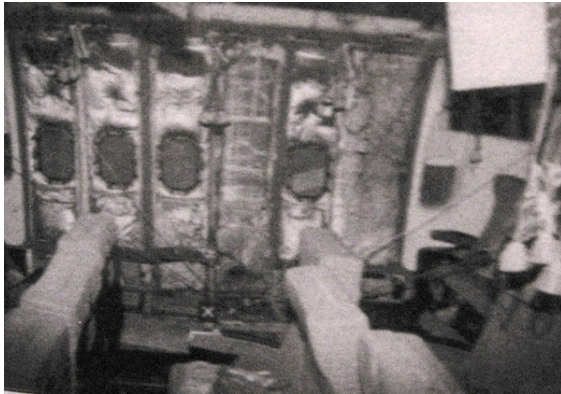
3 1993 Benazir Bhutto assassination attempt

After returning to Pakistan in February 1993, Yousef went into hiding. That summer, he allegedly took up a contract to assassinate the **Prime Minister of Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto**, which was initiated by members of **Sipah-e-Sahaba**. The plot failed when Yousef and **Abdul Hakim Murad** were interrupted by police outside Bhutto's residence. Yousef decided to abort the bombing and it blew up as he was trying to recover the device. He escaped and went into hiding during the investigation.

4 Bojinka plot

After the **Iranian shrine** bombing, Yousef soon began planning the **Bojinka Plot**. It included plans to assassinate **Pope John Paul II** while he visited the **Philippines**, and to plant bombs inside several **United** and **Delta Air Lines** flights out of **Bangkok**. On this plot, he allegedly worked with his maternal uncle, **Khalid Sheikh Mohammed**.

4.1 Philippine Airlines Flight 434



United States Diplomatic Security Service photograph showing the damaged interior of PAL 434 after the bombing. The explosion punched a hole, visible in the lower center of the photo, through the floor below seat 26K into the center cargo bay.

On 11 December 1994, Yousef conducted a trial run of the plan by boarding **Philippine Airlines Flight 434** from **Manila** to Tokyo, Japan, with a stopover in the Philippine city of **Cebu**. His identity for the flight was that of an Italian man named **Armando Forlani**. The cabin crew for this leg of the flight later told investigators that Yousef changed seats several times during the relatively short flight, with his last seat change coming after a return from the lavatory.*[20]

Yousef assembled a bomb in the lavatory, set the timer to detonate four hours later, and put it in the lifejacket pocket under seat 26K on the right-hand side of the fuselage.*[21] The domestic flight attendant Maria Delacruz had noticed that Yousef kept switching seats during the course of the Manila to Cebu flight, but did not warn the new cabin crew boarding at Cebu of his behavior.*[20] Yousef and 25 other passengers left the plane at Cebu, where 256 passengers and a new cabin crew boarded for the trip to Tokyo. Many passengers were **Japanese people**; some were coworkers traveling as part of a tour group. Airport congestion delayed the departure of Flight 434 from Cebu for 38 minutes. All of the passengers had boarded by 8:30 a.m., with the bomb having been planted around two hours earlier. PAL 434 cleared for takeoff at 8:48 a.m.*[20]

Two hours before arrival at Tokyo, at 11:43 am, the bomb exploded while Flight 434 cruised on autopilot 31,000 feet (9,400 m) above the Japanese island of **Minamidaitō***[20] (near **Okinawa Island** and approximately 260 miles (420 km) southwest of Tokyo). The explosion ripped in half the body of 24-year-old Haruki Ikegami (池上春樹 *Ikegami Haruki*), a Japanese businessman occupying seat 26K.*[20] Ten passengers sitting in the seats in front of and behind Ikegami were also injured. One needed urgent medical care. The bomb tore out a two square-foot (0.2 m²) portion of the cabin floor, revealing the cargo hold underneath, but leaving the

fuselage of the plane intact. The rapid expansion of energy from the bomb caused the plane to expand vertically slightly, damaging cables to the steering and aileron controls. The bomb's orientation caused the energy to be mostly absorbed by Ikegami; he was killed but the other passengers and the plane was not catastrophically damaged.*[20]

The cockpit crew improvised to manipulate the plane's speed and direction by varying the engines' throttle settings. Captain Eduardo Reyes made an emergency landing at Okinawa's **Naha Airport**, saving 272 passengers and 20 crew. The plane became a crime scene; bomb fragments found in and around the blast zone, as well as the lower half of Ikegami's body, provided clues pointing investigators back to Manila.

4.2 Discovery by police

After this success, Yousef returned to Manila, where he began preparing at least a dozen bombs, each with more explosive materials. Weeks before his planned attacks, a fire started in his Manila flat, forcing him to flee the room, leaving everything behind. The fire made the apartment staff suspicious, and soon police, led by **Aida Fariscal**, raided the flat and uncovered the plot. A **Philippine National Police** raid in another Manila apartment revealed related evidence that **Abdul Murad, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed**, and Yousef had drawn up plans for flying an airplane into the CIA headquarters. The information was passed on to the **FAA**, who warned individual airlines.*[22]

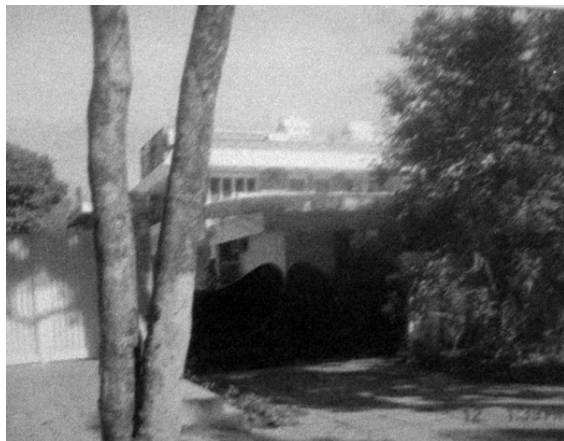
5 1995 U.S. airliner bombing attempt

Despite the international manhunt, Yousef escaped from Manila to Pakistan. On 31 January 1995, he flew from Pakistan to Thailand and met with an associate Istaique Parker. Yousef told Parker to check two suitcases filled with bombs, one on a **Delta Air Lines** flight and another on a **United Airlines** flight. Both bombs were timed to blow up over populated areas of the U.S. Parker spent much of the day at the airport, but was reportedly too scared to approach the airlines with the suitcases. Finally, Parker returned to Yousef's hotel and lied that employees at the airline cargo sections were asking for passports and fingerprints, making it too risky to go ahead with the plan.

Yousef, wanting to get the bombs on a plane bound for the U.S., called a friend with **diplomatic immunity** in Qatar who was willing to take the suitcases to London and check them on a flight to the U.S. The plan was that they would explode mid-flight and destroy the plane. Yousef planned to use the friend's diplomatic immunity to ensure the suitcases would be loaded on the plane. According to **Simon Reeve's** book *The New Jackals*, the name of this friend

has not been revealed, but his father is said to be a very senior politician and leading member of the establishment in Qatar (at the time, Yousef's maternal uncle, **Khalid Sheikh Mohammed**, was living in Qatar as the guest of a Qatari cabinet official). However, there was a problem and the suitcases were not checked in. Yousef and Parker returned to Pakistan on 2 February 1995. (Reeve (1999), pp 98–100* [4])

6 Arrest, conviction and prison life



House where Yousef was captured

Following a tip-off from Istaique Parker, on 7 February 1995, Agents of Pakistan's **Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI)** and Special Agents of the **U.S. Diplomatic Security Service**, including Bill Miller and Jeff Riner, raided room number 16 in the **Su-Casa Guest House** in Islamabad, Pakistan, and captured Yousef before he could move to Peshawar.* [18] Parker was paid \$2 million for the information leading to Yousef's capture (**Rewards for Justice – RFJ**).* [3]* [4] During the raid, agents found **Delta** and **United Airlines** flight schedules and bomb components in children's toys.* [20] Yousef had chemical burns on his fingers. Yousef was sent to a federal prison in New York City and held there until his trial.

On September 5, 1996, Yousef and two co-conspirators were convicted by U.S. District Court Judge **Kevin Duffy** for their role in the **Bojinka plot** and were sentenced to life in prison without parole.

On 12 November 1997, Yousef was found guilty of masterminding the 1993 bombing,* [23]* [24] and on January 8, 1998, Duffy found Yousef guilty of plotting a “seditious conspiracy” to bomb the World Trade Center and sentenced Yousef to 240 years in prison for the attack as well as life in prison for the Flight 434 attack in 1994. He also recommended that Yousef's entire sentence be served in solitary confinement.* [25]

During the 1998 trial, Yousef said:

The Government in its summations and

opening statement said that I was a terrorist. Yes, I am a terrorist and I am proud of it. And I support terrorism so long as it was against the United States Government and against Israel, because you are more than terrorists; you are the one who invented terrorism and using it every day. You are butchers, liars and hypocrites.* [26]

Duffy responded:

Ramzi Yousef, you claim to be an Islamic militant. Of all the persons killed or harmed in some way by the World Trade Center bomb, you cannot name one who was against you or your cause. You did not care, just so long as you left dead bodies and people hurt.

Ramzi Yousef, you are not fit to uphold Islam. Your God is death. Your God is not Allah. . . .

You weren't seeking conversions. The only thing you wanted to do was to cause death. Your God is not Allah. You worship death and destruction. What you do, you do not for Allah; you do it only to satisfy your own twisted sense of ego.

You would have others believe that you are a soldier, but the attacks on civilization for which you stand convicted here were sneak attacks which sought to kill and maim totally innocent people. . . .

You, Ramzi Yousef, came to this country pretending to be an Islamic fundamentalist, but you cared little or nothing for Islam or the faith of the Muslims. Rather, you adored not Allah, but the evil that you yourself have become. And I must say that as an apostle of evil, you have been most effective.* [26]

Yousef is held at the high-security **Supermax prison ADX Florence** in Florence, Colorado.* [27] The handcuffs Ramzi Yousef wore when he was captured in Pakistan are displayed at the **FBI Museum** in Washington, DC.* [28] His Federal Prisoner number is: 03911-000.* [27]

7 Khalid Sheikh Mohammed

Main article: **Khalid Sheikh Mohammed**

In 1997, **Osama bin Laden** said during an interview that he did not know Yousef but claimed to know **Khalid Sheikh Mohammed**, who is the mastermind behind the September 11, 2001 attacks and Yousef's uncle. According to the 9/11 Commission, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed said under interrogation that “Yousef was not a member of al Qaeda and that Yousef never met Bin Laden.”* [29]

8 See also

- Richard A. Clarke

9 References

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- [2] Some of the many aliases Yousef used to obscure his identity were "Najy Awaita Haddad" (as a Moroccan national registered at Dona Josefa Apartments, Manila, 1995), Dr "Paul Vijay", Dr "Adel Sabah", Dr. "Richard Smith", "Azan Muhammed", "Armando Forlani", "Muhammad Ali Baloch", "Kamal Ibrahim", and "Khuram Khan" (Lance 2004, p.23)
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10 Further reading

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